



Global Competence Resource Guide

This resource guide accompanies the 9-training modules developed for the Kentucky Department of Education. It provides the following:

- References to material used in the modules
- Clickable links referenced in the modules
- Reflection questions embedded throughout the modules
- Additional post-module reflection questions to accompany the training of each module
- Additional suggest resources
- Contact information
- Recommended citations for the modules
- Work-Across Template



Module 1
Global Competence: An Introduction

Slide 3:

- Global Leadership Excellence, LLC
 - <http://www.globallycompetent.com/model/GCAAmode.html>

Slide 5:

- American Council on Education & The Coalition for International Education video
 - http://www.usglobalcompetence.org/videos/imperative_large.html

Slide 6:

- What was said during the video that you found intriguing?

- What “a-ha” moment did you have?

- What enabled you to deepen your understanding?

Slide 7:

- Reference: Mansilla, V., & Jackson, A. (2011). *Educating for global competence*. New York, NY: Asia Society.

Slide 9:

- Reference: <http://asiasociety.org/mapping-nation/kentucky>

Post-Module Reflection Questions:

- 1. Why is it important to know the differences between the terms: multiculturalism, cultural competence, culturally relevant, and omnicultural? Discuss how the differences influence our thinking and how our understanding of global competence in shaped?**
- 2. Why is being globally competent important at a local and regional levels? Why is it important at the national and global levels?**

Module 2
Global Competence: World Languages Approach

Slide 3:

- Teaching is a Science – what does it mean to you?
-
-

Slide 4:

- Teaching is an Art – what does it mean to you?
-
-

Slide 5:

- Teaching is a Language – what does it mean to you?
-
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Slide 6:

- What meaning does your curricular domain convey? How does it do that?
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Slide 8:

- Link: <https://www.actfl.org/advocacy/what-the-research-shows>

Slide 9:

- Image: <https://aappl.actfl.org/sites/default/files/AAPPL/5cs.jpg>
- Link: <https://www.actfl.org/sites/default/files/pdfs/World-ReadinessStandardsforLearningLanguages.pdf>
- Link: Kentucky standard for World Languages Proficiency
<http://education.ky.gov/curriculum/conpro/Worldlang/Pages/Standards.aspx>

Slide 10:

- What new insights emerge about your discipline when you think about it through the lens of the lens of being a World Language and the Communication domain?
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-

Slide 11:

- What new insights emerge about your discipline when you think about it through the lens of the lens of being a World Language and the Cultures domain?
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Slide 12:

- Link: <https://www.neafoundation.org/content/assets/2012/11/Global%20Competence%20Content-Area%20Matrices.pdf>

Module 2
Global Competence: World Languages Approach
Continued

Post-Module Reflection Questions:

- 1. Discuss how language instruction benefits academic achievement, cognitive development, and influences attitudes and beliefs about other cultures.**
- 2. Discuss how the 5C's of Language Instruction compare to the Main Global Competence Matrix – what connections do you see?**

Module 3
Global Competence: Self-Awareness

Slide 2:

- Link: <http://www.globallycompetent.com/pub-pres/WhatDoesitMeantobeGCJSIEFall06.pdf>

Slide 5-8:

- Reference: Ting-Toomey, S. & Chung, Leeva. (July 2013). Module 8: Knowledge of cultural self-awareness [Online module]. Retrieved from <http://www.purdue.edu/cie/learning/global/toolkit/module8.html>

Slide 5:

- Name 12 identities that fit you:

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

- Which three are the most important to you?

_____	_____	_____
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Slide 6:

- Which identity is most influenced by your culture/ethnicity? _____
 - In what ways? _____
- With which identity are you the most comfortable? _____
 - Why? _____

Slide 7:

- With which identity are you the proudest? _____
 - Why? _____
- With which identity are you the least comfortable? _____
 - Why? _____

Slide 8:

- If someone wanted to find out more about who you are, how should they approach you? How should they begin? What are the best ways to get to know you?

Slide 9:

- Reference: www.AACU.org

Slide 10:

- Reference: Sedikides, C., Gaertner, L., & O'Mara, E. M. (2011). Individual self, relational self, collective self: Hierarchical ordering of the tripartite self. *Psychological Studies*, 56(1), 98-107.

Module 3
Global Competence: Self-Awareness
Continued

Slide 11:

- When you consider yourself as a Tripartite self, which self do you believe is most activated in you? How does your understanding of yourself differ when you activate a different self?
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- How do you connect with this information? What challenges you about this?
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Slide 12:

- Reference: Markus, H. R., & Conner, A. (2013). *Clash!: How to Thrive in a Multicultural World*. Penguin.

Slide 13:

- Link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6vKRFH2Wm6Y>
- Reference: Bennett, M. (2004). Becoming interculturally competent. In J. Wurzel (Ed.), *Toward multiculturalism: A reader in multicultural education* (2nd ed., pp. 62-77). Newton, MA: Intercultural Resource
- Link (reference): <http://www.idrinstitute.org/page.asp?menu1=15>

Slide 14:

- Where would you rank yourself: #_____

Slide 15:

Link: Journal links:

- http://www2.warwick.ac.uk/fac/soc/al/globalpad/openhouse/interculturalskills/globalpad_ilj.pdf
- <http://jupiter.plymouth.edu/~megp/test/CulturalUnderstanding.htm>

Links: Books

- <https://www.hodder.co.uk/Nicholas%20Brealey/Nicholas%20Brealey.page>

Post-Module Reflection Questions:

- 1. In reflecting on self-awareness, how do you see these concepts connecting in your personal life? In what ways could you see increasing your self-awareness?**
- 2. Why is self-awareness so important to the work of global competence?**
- 3. How can you increase self-awareness among your students?**

Module 4

Global Competence: Risk Taking, Open Mindedness, and Attention to Diversity

Slide 2:

- Reference: Hunter, B., White, G. P., & Godbey, G. C. (2006). What does it mean to be globally competent. *Journal of Studies in International education*, 10(3), 267-285.

Slide 6:

- Reference: Lerner, H. (2006). *Smart Women Take Risks: Six Steps for Conquering Your Fears and Making the Leap to Success*. McGraw Hill Professional.

Slide 9:

Link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ubNF9QNEQLA&feature=youtu.be>

Slide 10:

- Reference: Bennett, M. (2004). Becoming interculturally competent. In J. Wurzel (Ed.), *Toward multiculturalism: A reader in multicultural education* (2nd ed., pp. 62-77). Newton, MA: Intercultural Resource
- Link (reference): <http://www.idrinstitute.org/page.asp?menu1=15>

Slide 12:

- Reference: Kwong, J. M. (2016). Open-mindedness as a critical virtue. *Topoi*, 1-9.
- Link (reference): http://www.ronritchhart.com/COT_Resources_files/8%20Cultural%20Forces.pdf

Slide 13:

- Reference: Kwong, J. M. (2016). Open-mindedness as a critical virtue. *Topoi*, 1-9.
- Reference: Hare, W. & McLaughlin, T. (1998). Four anxieties about open-mindedness. *Journal of Philosophy Education*, 32(2), 283-292.

Slide 14:

- Reference: Dweck, C. (2006). *Mindset: The new psychology of success*. Random House.

Slide 15:

- Reference: Finley, K. (2014). Four ways to encourage a growth mindset in the classroom. *EdSurge News*. Retrieved from: <https://www.edsurge.com/news/2014-10-24-4-ways-to-encourage-a-growth-mindset-in-the-classroom/>

Slide 16:

- Reference: Hare, W. (1983). Open-Mindedness in Elementary Education. *The Elementary School Journal*, 83(3), 212-219. Retrieved from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1001505>

Module 4
Global Competence: Risk Taking, Open Mindedness, and Attention to Diversity
Continued

Post-Module Reflection Questions:

- 1. Discuss risk taking. In what ways do you take smart risks?**
- 2. What challenges do you think you would face in teaching smart risk-taking to your students?**
- 3. Reflect on your attention to diversity – did you fall where you expected to on the Developmental Model of Intercultural Sensitivity?**
- 4. What can you take away from Dr. Bennett’s model to improve your sensitivity to diversity?**
- 5. How can you facilitate opportunities for students to develop open mindedness or a growth mindset?**

Module 5

Global Competence: Historical and Global Awareness

Slide 2:

- Reference: <http://www.globallycompetent.com/model/GCAAmode.html>

Slide 5:

- Link: http://teachertraveltips.weebly.com/uploads/5/9/2/0/5920837/globalcompetence_matrix.pdf
- Reference: The Global Competence Matrix was created as part of the Council of Chief State School Officers' EdSteps Project in partnership with the Asia Society Partnership for Global Learning.

Slide 7:

- Reference: K. Brennan, MIT; adapted

Slide 8:

- Reference: Hayes, S. C., Barnes-Holmes, D., & Roche, B. (2001). *Relational frame theory: A post-Skinnerian account of human language and cognition*. Springer Science & Business Media.
- Giudici, C., Rinaldi, C., & Krechevsky, M. (2001). *Making learning visible: Children as individual and group learners*. Project Zero, Harvard Graduate School of Education.

Slide 9:

- <http://www.ibo.org/>

Slide 10:

- Link: <http://www.timeforkids.com/>
- Link: <http://www.nytimes.com/spotlight/learning-current-events>
- Link: <https://www.studentnewsnet.com/>
- Link: <http://www.timeforkids.com/around-the-world>
- Link: <https://twitter.com/usmissionuganda>

Post-Module Reflection Questions:

1. **Discuss The EdSteps Global Competence Matrix. Reflect on your understanding of this model.**
2. **What lessons (from your own content, grade level) can you develop that will help students recognize perspectives?**
3. **How can you develop these lessons to use a local, national and global lens?**

Module 6

Global Competence: Cross Cultural Collaboration

Slide 2:

- Reference: Hunter, B., White, G. P., & Godbey, G. C. (2006). What does it mean to be globally competent. *Journal of Studies in International education*, 10(3), 267-285.

Slide 4:

- Reference: Abbe, A., & Halpin, S. M. (2009). The cultural imperative for professional military education and leader development. *Parameters*, 39(4), 20.

Slide 5:

- Link: <https://geert-hofstede.com/>
- Reference: Geert Hofstede, Gert Jan Hofstede, Michael Minkov, *Cultures and Organizations: Software of the Mind*. Revised and Expanded 3rd Edition. New York: McGraw-Hill USA, 2010

Slide 6:

- Reference: Brooks, M. & Brooks, J. (2015). Exploring opportunities and challenges of cross-cultural and international teaching, research, and service for higher education faculty members, in Erbe, N. (ed.). *Cross-cultural collaboration and leadership in modern organizations*. IGI Global.

Slide 7:

- Reference: Krajcik, J. S., & Blumenfeld, P. C. (2006). *Project-based learning* (pp. 317-34). na.
- Reference: Bell, S. (2010). Project-based learning for the 21st century: Skills for the future. *The Clearing House*, 83(2), 39-43.
- Reference: Block, C. C., & Israel, S. E. (2004). The ABCs of Performing Highly Effective Think-Alouds. *The Reading Teacher*, 58(2), 154-167.
- Reference: Pintrich, P. R., & De Groot, E. V. (1990). Motivational and self-regulated learning components of classroom academic performance. *Journal of educational psychology*, 82(1), 33.
- Reference: Shipman, S. D. (2015). The Role of Self-awareness in Developing Global Competence: A Qualitative Multi-case Study.

Slide 8:

- Reference: Zofi, Y. [Virtual Teams Channel]. 2012, August 6. *Virtual Challenge: Cross-Cultural Communications - AIM Strategies*. [Video File]. Retrieved from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7fUYsepiI2c>

Slide 9:

- Reference: Erbe, N. D. (Ed.). (2015). *Cross-cultural collaboration and leadership in modern organizations*. IGI Global.
- Reference: Brunner, J. M. (2010). *Relationship building in a cross-cultural setting: the importance of intercultural competence* (Doctoral dissertation, Kansas State University).
- Reference: Moseley, A. (2009). Improving Cross-Cultural Communication Skills: Ask-Seek-Knock.
- Reference: Zhang, M. (2014). Rapport and Knowledge: Enhancing Foreign Instructor Credibility in the Classroom. *New Directions For Teaching & Learning*, 2014(138), 29-39.
- Link (reference): <http://www.apa.org/monitor/2014/12/ethics.aspx>

Module 6
Global Competence: Cross Cultural Collaboration
Continued

Post-Module Reflection Questions:

- 1. What is the importance of cross-cultural collaboration and its connection to global competence?**
- 2. How can you implement cross-cultural collaboration in your classroom, school building, and/or district?**
- 3. Reflect on your collaborative skills, is there something you do well that you could share with others or an area of improvement that you want to seek help for?**

Module 7
Global Competence: Being a Change Agent

Slide 4:

- Reference: McLeod, S. (May 20, 2011). Ten reasons your educators are resisting your change initiative. *Education Week*. Retrieved from http://blogs.edweek.org/edweek/LeaderTalk/2011/05/10_reasons_your_educators_are.html

Slides 9-11:

- Reference: Beck, D.E. & Cowan, C. (2014). *Spiral dynamics: Mastering values, leadership, and change*. John Wiley & Sons. (Adapted by Jud Hendrix, Global Human Project)

Slide 14:

- Reference: Maslow, A. H. (1943). A theory of human motivation. *Psychological review*, 50(4), 370.

Post-Module Reflection Questions:

- 1. Think of a situation in which you or a colleague was resistant to change. How could your understanding of clarifying the vision (i.e., setting benchmarks and objectives) create opportunities for change to take place?**
- 2. Reflect on your communication, do you include the voices of all stakeholders? What areas are consistently absent?**

Module 8

Global Competence: Writing Globally Competence Lesson Plans

Slide 3:

- Link: http://teachertraveltips.weebly.com/uploads/5/9/2/0/5920837/globalcompetence_matrix.pdf
- Reference: The Global Competence Matrix was created as part of the Council of Chief State School Officers' EdSteps Project in partnership with the Asia Society Partnership for Global Learning.

Slide 5:

- Link: <http://asiasociety.org/education/whats-global-about-common-core-standards>
- Link (reference): <http://www.corestandards.org/about-the-standards/myths-vs-facts/>

Slide 6:

- Link: <http://www.nextgenscience.org/international-benchmarking>
- Image: <http://education.ky.gov/curriculum/conpro/science/Pages/Next-Generation-Science-Standards.aspx>

Slide 8:

- Link: <https://www.edutopia.org/pdfs/stw/edutopia-stw-jsis-additional-book-global-competence-excerpt.pdf>
- Link: http://www.bie.org/blog/developing_globally_competent_students_through_pbl
- Link: <http://stevensinitiative.org/what-we-do/opportunities/#virtualexchange>
- Link: <http://pbskids.org/designsquad/>
- Link: <http://us.iearn.org/projects#curriculum>
- Link: <https://theglobalclassroomproject.org/>
- Link: <https://education.microsoft.com/skype-in-the-classroom/overview>
- Link: <https://twitter.com/GlobalSavvy>
- Link: <https://www.aacu.org/diversitydemocracy/2015/summer/whitehead>

Slide 11:

- Link: http://teachertraveltips.weebly.com/uploads/5/9/2/0/5920837/globalcompetence_matrix.pdf
- Reference: The Global Competence Matrix was created as part of the Council of Chief State School Officers' EdSteps Project in partnership with the Asia Society Partnership for Global Learning.

Post-Module Reflection Questions:

- 1. Thinking about your content area and grade level, what challenges will you face in developing lessons that are globally competent? How will you overcome those challenges?**
- 2. Where can you find support in developing globally competent lesson plans? Who can use your support?**
- 3. How can you incorporate technology, resources, the community, or collaboration?**

Module 9
Global Competence: Putting It All Together

Slide 3:

- Reference: Hunter, B., White, G. P., & Godbey, G. C. (2006). What does it mean to be globally competent. *Journal of Studies in International education*, 10(3), 267-285.

Slide 4:

- Where do you think your current strengths are in preparing students for global access?
 - How can you capitalize on these strengths?
 - How can you share them with others?
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-
-

- Where do you think you're currently vulnerable in your ability?
 - Do you know others who may have support to offer in this area?
 - How can you strengthen these areas?
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-
-

Slide 5:

- Image: <https://aappl.actfl.org/sites/default/files/AAPPL/5cs.jpg>

Slide 6:

- Reference: Danielson, C. (2009). Talk about teaching. *Thousand Oaks, CA: Corwin*.
In what ways have you been encouraged to expand your professional practice based on the Global Competence approach?
-
-
-

Slide 7:

- Reference: www.AACU.org
- Reference: Sedikides, C., Gaertner, L., & O'Mara, E. M. (2011). Individual self, relational self, collective self: Hierarchical ordering of the tripartite self. *Psychological Studies*, 56(1), 98-107.

Slide 8:

- Reference: Jacobs, A. & Meisberger, C. (2015). Self-reflection and professional growth planning. [PowerPoint slides]. Retrieved from <http://education.ky.gov/teachers/PGES/TPGES/Pages/TPGES-Self-Reflection-and-Professional-Growth-Planning.aspx>
 - When you think about the places for self-reflection as suggested by the PGES, through the lens of the tripartite self and intercultural competence, what new insights emerges?
-
-
-

Module 9
Global Competence: Putting It All Together
Continued

Slide 9:

- Danielson, C. (2013). The framework for teaching. *Evaluation Instrument. The Danielson Group.*
 - Reference: Hunter, B., White, G. P., & Godbey, G. C. (2006). What does it mean to be globally competent. *Journal of Studies in International education, 10(3), 267-285.*
 - What does it mean to be a smart risk taker in your professional responsibilities, especially as it relates to preparing students for Global Competence?
-
-

- In your classroom environment, how can you be more attentive to diversity?
-
-

- How does pushing your mind to be more open influence your planning, preparation, and instruction?
-
-

Slide 10:

- Consider again, Hartley’s quote, “The past is a foreign country: they do things differently there.” Does this shift your own perspectives of the past?
-
-

- How can global awareness competencies reshape your own judgements of history?
-
-

Slide 11:

- Reference: Abbe, A., & Halpin, S. M. (2009). The cultural imperative for professional military education and leader development. *Parameters, 39(4), 20.*
- Link (reference): <http://education.ky.gov/curriculum/pgmrev/Pages/default.aspx>

Slide 12:

- As you think about the need for classroom instruction to push knowledge acquisition into whole person integration, how do your assessments reflect this shift?
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-

- How can you create both formative and summative assessments that capture this shift toward Global Competence wholeness?
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-

Module 9
Global Competence: Putting It All Together
Continued

Slide 13:

- Reference: McLeod, S. (May 20, 2011). Ten reasons your educators are resisting your change initiative. *Education Week*. Retrieved from http://blogs.edweek.org/edweek/LeaderTalk/2011/05/10_reasons_your_educators_are.html
 - Do you feel qualified to address the resistance to change? If not, what steps can you take to increase your ability?
-
-

Slide 14:

- Link: http://teachertraveltips.weebly.com/uploads/5/9/2/0/5920837/globalcompetence_matrix.pdf
 - Reference: The Global Competence Matrix was created as part of the Council of Chief State School Officers' EdSteps Project in partnership with the Asia Society Partnership for Global Learning.
 - When you think about the 4 EdSteps Global Competence capacities, how are they manifested in your own life?
-
-
- Can you communicate them to your students and colleagues?
-
-

Additional Resources

Kentucky Department of Education webpages:

Global Competence: <http://education.ky.gov/curriculum/conpro/glocomp/Pages/default.aspx>

World Languages: <http://education.ky.gov/curriculum/conpro/Worldlang/Pages/default.aspx>

Kentucky Teacher Newsletter/Global Competence and World Languages:
<http://www.kentuckyteacher.org/subjects/global-competency-world-languages/>

Recommended Books:

Boix Mansilla, V. & Jackson, A. (2011). *Educating for global competence: Preparing our youth to engage the world*. New York: Asia Society.

Lindsay, J., & Davis, V. (2012). *Flattening classrooms, engaging minds: Move to global collaboration one step at a time*. Pearson Higher Ed.

Tavangar, H. S. (2009). *Growing up global: Raising children to be at home in the world*. Ballantine Books.

Tavangar, H. S., & Mladic-Morales, B. (2014). *The global education toolkit for elementary learners*. Corwin Press.

Kaye, C. B. (2004). *The complete guide to service learning: Proven, practical ways to engage students in civic responsibility, academic curriculum, & social action*. Free Spirit Pub.

Reimers, F. M., Chopra, V., Chung, C. K., Higdon, J., & O'Donnell, E. B. (2016). *Empowering Global Citizens A World Course*. Charleston: Create Space.

Recommended Websites:

Asia Society: <http://asiasociety.org/education/global-competence>

Geert Hofstede: <https://geert-hofstede.com/>

Global Competence Aptitude Assessment: <http://www.globallycompetent.com/>

Global Competence Rubric for Program Development: <http://global.wisc.edu/development/resources/global-competence-planning-rubric.pdf>

Global Education Checklist: <http://www.nccap.net/media/pages/Global%20Education%20Checklist1.pdf>

Project Based Learning from BIE.org: <http://www.bie.org/>

Storytelling in the Classroom: <https://storyarts.org/lessonplans/index.html>

World Savvy: <http://www.worldsavvy.org/program-toolkit>

*Note: The World Savvy Global Competence Matrix is a variation that uses: core concepts, skills, attitudes, and behaviors.

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Jud Hendrix, Global Human Project

<http://www.globalhumanproject.net/>

judhendrix @ globalhumanproject .net

Recommended Citations:

Shipman, S., Loper, K., & Sturgill, J. (2016). Global competence: An introduction -- A PowerPoint presentation for professional development. Louisville, KY: Bellarmine University.

Shipman, S., Loper, K., & Sturgill, J. (2016). Global competence: World languages approach -- A PowerPoint presentation for professional development. Louisville, KY: Bellarmine University.

Shipman, S., Loper, K., & Sturgill, J. (2016). Global competence: Self-awareness -- A PowerPoint presentation for professional development. Louisville, KY: Bellarmine University.

Shipman, S., Loper, K., & Sturgill, J. (2016). Global competence: Risk taking, open mindedness, and attention to diversity -- A PowerPoint presentation for professional development. Louisville, KY: Bellarmine University.

Shipman, S., Loper, K., & Sturgill, J. (2016). Global competence: Historical and global awareness -- A PowerPoint presentation for professional development. Louisville, KY: Bellarmine University.

Shipman, S., Loper, K., Hendrix, J., & Sturgill, J. (2016). Global competence: Cross cultural collaboration -- A PowerPoint presentation for professional development. Louisville, KY: Bellarmine University.

Shipman, S., Loper, K., Hendrix, J., & Sturgill, J. (2016). Global competence: Being a change agent -- A PowerPoint presentation for professional development. Louisville, KY: Bellarmine University.

Shipman, S., Loper, K., & Sturgill, J. (2016). Global competence: Writing globally competent lesson plans -- A PowerPoint presentation for professional development. Louisville, KY: Bellarmine University.

Shipman, S., Loper, K., & Sturgill, J. (2016). Global competence: Putting it all together -- A PowerPoint presentation for professional development. Louisville, KY: Bellarmine University.

Global Competence Work Across Method for Lesson Plan Development

1. Is the standard globally competent? If the KAS is your foundation, you're standing on solid ground for a good lesson plan.
2. What are your standards-aligned lesson objectives? Are they Globally Competent?
 - a. The 4 competencies that form the hallmark of Global Competence (Boix Mansilla & Jackson, 2011) are:
 - Students *investigate the world* beyond their immediate environment.
 - Students *recognize perspectives*, others' and their own.
 - Students *communicate ideas* effectively with diverse audiences.
 - Students *take action* to improve conditions.

Not every lesson will have all four competencies. In order to have a well-rounded, globally competent lesson, it's important to have at least three of the four. Let's take a look at how to analyze a lesson for global competence. (Note: The unit or project should incorporate all 4 competencies.)

	Investigate the world	Recognize perspectives	Communicate ideas	Take action
Presentation – what is the knowledge, skill, or concept that is central to the lesson?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			
Demonstration – how is the teacher teaching the knowledge, skill, or concept?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			
Application – how will the student demonstrate mastery of the knowledge, skill, or concept?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			